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2; *b b* two hooks swinging freely on the ends of the bar *c*, a short bar projecting from the frame of the machine for the hooks to catch hold of. When the bar *a a* revolves moderately, the hooks *b b* hang down by their own gravity and keep clear of the bar *c*, but when it revolves too quick the centrifugal force causes them to diverge, as shown by dotted lines, and one of them catches hold of the check-bar *c*, and stops the revolution of the axis entirely.

## N° IV.

## ARM-CHEST.



*The LARGE SILVER MEDAL was this Session presented to R. S. WILKINSON, Esq. Capt. R. M. Chatham, for AN ARM CHEST FOR THE USE OF MARINES, a Model of which has been placed in the Society's Repository.*

THE arm-chests on board ships of war appropriated to the marines are mere boxes in which the arms and accoutrements are deposited indiscriminately, so that it is not possible for the commanding-officer duly to inspect them or to render the men individually responsible for their condition.

Besides these serious inconveniencies it perpetually happens when a sudden alarm is given (especially at night) that the men rush to the arm-chest, take the musquets out as quick as possible, and in doing so run the imminent hazard of wounding each other, and of injuring the arms in the confusion. This was experienced by Capt. Wilkinson in an action with

two French frigates, and induced him to fit up an arm-chest on a new construction, which having met with the full approbation of his brother officers he has been induced to submit to the Society.

The size of the chest varies according to the number of arms that it is intended to hold. The upper part is separated from the lower by a strong wooden bottom, and forms a box divided into five or six compartments for the reception of cartouch-boxes, belts, and spare ammunition. The lower part of the chest has two opposite sides formed into folding doors, which not only renders it very accessible but by means of the thorough light allows the commanding officer a clear and accurate inspection of its contents. The musquets are placed in this compartment, each piece having its own bayonet reversed on the muzzle; they are placed on horizontal grooved bottoms, and hang with their locks downward, presenting butt and muzzle alternately.

Plate X, fig. 3, is a perspective view of the chest shut up as it stands on the deck.

Fig. 4, is an elevation of the same front with the two lids *e* and *f* opened back to back, and the front flap *g* turned up and secured to the lids at *i i*, by which they all hold each other up; the flap *h* opposite to *g* turns up in like manner, as the back is exactly like the front; in this view are seen four rows of musquets supported in notches in the four bars *k k*, *l l*, *m m* and *n n*, lying butt and muzzle alternately; the former put in at the side *g*, the latter at the side *h*, the depth of the chest being the length of a musquet.

Fig. 5, is a longitudinal view of the musquets, showing the position in which they lie, with the locks downwards and the bayonets reversed.

Fig. 6, is a plan of the top part (a section of which is

shown fig. 5), containing the belts and cartouch-boxes, and a case at each corner for spare cartouches. The lids *e* and *f*, seen in the other figures, lift up to get at the belts and cartouches, and the flaps *g* and *h* to get at the musquets.

## N° V.

APPARATUS FOR FRACTURES OF THE  
LOWER LIMBS.

*The GOLD VULCAN MEDAL was this Session presented to JOSEPH AMESBURY, Esq. M. R. C. S. of Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars, for AN APPARATUS TO BE APPLIED IN CASES OF FRACTURE OF THE LOWER LIMBS. The following Communication has been received from Mr. Amesbury on the subject, and a set of the Apparatus has been placed in the Society's Repository.*

SIR;

82, Great Surrey-street,  
Blackfriar's-road.

ALLOW me to request you to lay before your Society the accompanying apparatus which I have contrived for the treatment of fractures, both simple and compound, of the lower limbs; and also for the treatment of dislocations of the ancle and injuries of the knee: and to make the Society acquainted with the contents of the paper which you will receive with this communication, as far as they may tend to elucidate the